(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2835.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1801.

LONDON, March 21.

NOTWITHSTANDING the formidable armament which recently left our ports for the Baltic, we are of opinion that matters will be finally adjusted, at least with Denmark and Sweden. Evidently drawn into the quarrel involuntarily, by the overbearing insolence of Russia, Great-Britain did not wish to proceed to extremities till she had made trial of the effect of conciliatory measures. Such is the object of the mission of Mr. Nicholas Vansittart, who has been now for some time at Copenhagen, although this circumstance is not generally known.

Upon the reception experienced by that gentleman, and the propositions he is charged with, must depend the fate of that city and of the naval power of Denmark.

IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 17.

"The accounts which have been recently published of this country, afford but an imperfect idea of its situation. I am assured by some of the best informed persons from several parts of it, that it now contains more wheat and other grain that at the conclusion of 1799, and in general of the best quality; but two thirds of the people have been accustomed to subsist entirely upon potatoes, whose general failure, adding to the usual consumption of corn, has increased the price beyond all precedent; and whilst the extensive farmers receive the amount of the fee of their land for its last year's produce, multitudes are perishing by want.

"Avarice, to excuse its want of feeling—its callosity—has asserted, that the governors of the House of Industry offered to receive and maintain the poor of Dublin, and that the proposition had been rejected by the government: but were houses of industry as numerous as the barracks, which, happily for the quiet of the city, are established in almost every street, they would all be incompetent to receive a tythe of the indigent.

"Instances of individual wretchedness occur in all countries, but it remained for Ireland to harrow up the soul, by personifying famine in more than half its population.

"In Dublin, the subscriptions of the benevolent, under the immediate auspices of the viceroy, alleviate the sufferings of the poor by the weekly issue at the district kitchens of about 14,000 quarts of soup for a penny each quart, besides what is given at other places; but in the country where there is no such aid, and where the people ineffectually offer their labour for their food, the grave teams with victims to the various diseases incident to famine.

"It cannot be matter of surprise that disaffection, too prevalent before, increases with the wants of the many; whilst the hope of the future is poisoned by a pretended prophecy, calculated to promote the most nefarious purposes, that the next summer will be alike distinguished in Ireland for abundance and for slaughter.

"Martial law, which I find is to be again established is an ill substitute for food—Let them go together, and should it be known beyond the statute book, the world will applaud its operation.

"The small farmers and peasants are unable to purchase either corn or potatoes for seed, wherefore scarcity will not terminate with the commencement of the next harvest, unless national aid is afforded, and I know not how the revenue of the nation can be more advantageously applied, than feeding its population.

"There are vast commons and other tracts of land, comparatively useless, which, tilled by the state, would employ the multitude, whose food would be most beneficially paid for their labour, exclusive of the present consideration, which ought to be imperative, that without some assistance they must perish.—Nor can it be objected to the principle, that farming or traffic would not become the state. Even the contents of the granaries, so providently, and (however injurious to the public by raising to the often unprincipled will of the seller the prices of the market) so necessarily provided by government, would if abstained through another medium, leave an immensity for general consumption."

March 29.

According to the statements in the Moniteur of the 24th instant, which we received yesterday, the expedition had not approached the coast on the 4th ult. at this period, however, two French frigates, La Justice, and L'Egyptienne, having on board 15,000 muskets, a supply of ammunition, and 500 men, one hundred of whom were engineers, had entered Alexandria in ten days from Toulon:—it is added that twenty small vessels, with military stores, had likewise arrived in safety. Menou, in his dispatches to the chief consul, which he sent by citizen Costa and Descoscollis, in the St. Philip corvette, and who landed at Frejus on the 16th, speaks in confident terms of his means to resist the menaced attack of the British and Turkish armies.

From the prevalence of west and south-west winds, the admiralty remains without advice of the Baltic fleet since its entering the Cattegat on the 17th.

Of Gantheaume's squadron nothing is known since the 10th ult. Apprehension is the general attendant on incertitude, and the principle, we hope, will be admitted in apology for our fears, that he will effect the object of his enterprise.

By the Mayflower, arrived at Guernsey, we yesterday received letters from Madeira, dated the 5th instant. By these we receive the mortifying intelligence that admiral Calder, misinformed by some vessels, which he spoke at sea, and which are supposed to have been appointed for the purpose by the French government, as to the destination of admiral Gantheaume, has sailed for the West-Indies.

[We feel much satisfaction from being enabled to insert the following paragraph respecting the British frigate Topaze, capt. Church, which was last week stated to have met the same calamity as the Invincible of 74 guns, admiral Tottie's flag ship, which, with many hundred lives, was totally lost near the port of Yarmouth, on its destination to join the three admirals, viz. Sir Hyde Parker, lord Nelson, and Sir C. Fairfax in the Baltic, and there act against the Russians, Swedes and Danes.]

On the 26th of February Sir R. Calder, in the Prince of Wales, of 98 guns, with the Pompee, and Juste, of 80; Courageux, Cumberland, and Spencer, of 74; and Diamond, of 38, appeared of Madeira. They did not anchor, but sailed the next day for the Canaries, from whence they proceeded to Martinique. The same conveyance possessed us of accounts from the Topaze frigate, captain Church, for whose safety the most serious apprehension had been entertained. She arrived at Madeira in company with the Heurex sloop and eighty sail of merchantmen, on the 26th February, and sailed on the 1st of March for the West-Indies.

The Topaze frigate has detained and sent into Madeira a Danish and two Swedish vessels.

The Thames frigate has arrived at Madeira.

Our funds have, during the week, risen about two per cent. on the rumour of adjustment, and were yesterday a fraction better than on Friday. Lord St. Helen, it is stated, is to be employed on the occasion.

By a messenger who left Constantinople several days subsequent to the courier charged with the ordinary correspondence of that capital, we are possessed of a letter to the 16th of February: the latest accounts which had then been received from Syria were dated 26th of the preceding month. The Tigre and other of his majesty's ships had at that period joined lord Keith at Marmorissa, and the whole expedition in perfect health, full of confidence and spirits, and with the most abundant supplies of every thing requisite to the enterprise, were on the eve of their departure for Egypt.

Our fleet comprised one hundred and nine ships, independent of small craft, which were to be employed in landing the troops.

Constantinople, on the 16th, was very sickly; great numbers of the inhabitants had died of an epidemic disorder, and most of the English residents had been affected by it.

We are sorry to have to confirm the report of gen. Koehler's death; he survived his wife only 15 days.

The Algerine ambassador some days since notified to the ministers the receipt of intelligence from his court, that the French envoy who has lately resided at Algiers, and where, with a view to induce the friendship of the dey towards France, and to excite him to hostility with England, he has expended immense sums of money, has been dismissed, and ordered to inform the French government, that preliminary to any negotiation they might offer to the Algerine State, must be the evacuation of Egypt by her troops;—upon this condition, Algiers had consented to four months armistice, which had been prolonged under an opinion that this stipulation would be complied with, and upon this condition alone would she listen to any overture for the re-establishment of peace. We have the further pleasure to state, that on Thursday last, the ambassador, who likewise holds the distinguished station of high admiral of Algiers, officially communicated to ministers, that the dey, in testimony of his friendship for his Britannic majesty, had ordered that a knight of Malta, and 263 Maltese, who had been captured by his cruisers previous to the reduction of La Valette by the British, and sold unto slavery, should be liberated without ransom (which would have amounted to upwards of 100,000l.) considering them subjects of his majesty, and has directed that whatever supplies of provisions may be wanted by the garrisons of Malta or Minorca, shall be furnished by his states.

BERMUDA, April 18.

By the Pheasant, from New-Providence, we are sorry to learn, that his majesty's frigates Cleopatra and Andromache went on a secret expedition to cut out of a port on the north side of Cuba, near Punta Malas, with all the boats they could collect, failed in the object from the information given to the Spaniards by a schooner which sailed from New-Providence three days before the frigates. The Spaniards being apprised of their coming were ready with their gun-boats, batteries, &c. and never fired a shot until the boats were opposite, when they cut them almost to pieces with a number of their crews.—Lieut. Joseph Taylor, and two midshipmen, of the Cleopatra, with eight men, were killed, and a great number desperately wounded, among which were some brave officers. The ships had been dismantled and all that was acquired was a king's armed schooner of little value.

The situation of these islands at present is truly alarming for want of corn, flour, rice, pork, &c. not a bushel or barrel of which is for sale here at present. Many poor families have been for several days without a mouthful of bread kind, and at present there is no likelihood of a remedy. From the weather blowing almost continually gales of wind, very little fish has been caught, which has also been very distressing to the poor.

The ship builders and others who employed a great number of men, are obliged to discharge them, as they cannot procure provisions, the workmen being generally found by the employers.

BOSTON, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in the island of St. Croix, dated April 3, 1801.

"I hasten to communicate to you such information of the late change which has taken place here, as may be acceptable, though not perhaps pleasing. On the 31st ultimo, in the morning, appeared off our harbour, 21 sail of armed vessels, commanded by admiral Duckworth; at 11 o'clock, a truce arrived from his ship with a summons to our general to surrender the island to his Britannic majesty, offering terms, that were thought mild; and assuring us, at the same time, that resistance against a force so far superior to that of our island, would but involve the inhabitants in innumerable difficulties; being very ill prepared for defence, it was thought prudent to make the best terms we could, without bloodshed; and possession was accordingly given on the 1st inst. St. Bartholomews, St. Martins and St. Thomas have also fallen in possession of the English, within the last ten days. All the floating property, with the king's stores, and debts of every description, together with the property of all the Danish captains, and European Danes, that have never inhabited this colony, suffers confiscation; those of our unfortunate planters who are in arrears of payment to his majesty, will be very hard pushed for payment. His excellency general Fuller, is to command our island; and by him and the admiral, we are assured, every step will be taken to insure peace and security to the inhabitants. This day, however, a proclamation has been issued, on pain of banishment and forfeiture of property to deliver up their arms, and to take the oath of allegiance before the 8th inst. Which oath we have softened, in terms to one of neutrality. We shall be allowed to carry on business, as formerly, by the Americans being permitted, as usual, to import every article on the same duties, and carry away one half the proceeds of their cargoes, only in sugar, and the other in rum. Four hundred troops are quartered here, and 200 at West End; the officers only are billeted with the inhabitants; our Danish soldiers and sailors are about embarking as prisoners, for Martinique."

PROVIDENCE, April 8.

CAUTION.

At Sterling, on Thursday last week, three children of Mr. Samuel Kinyon (one of them 11 or 12 years of age) in digging for ground-nuts near a brook, found a whitish poisonous root, of which they unfortunately ate and two of them expired in a few hours. The youngest was first effected, and after one of the others had ran to a neighbouring house, and was returning with assistance, he was violently seized, and fell. Their bodies were next day interred. The third child was affected, but recovered. The root which proved fatal to those innocents, is supposed to be what is commonly called musquash root.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

More counterfeit notes.

Yesterday arrived in 13 days from Nassau (N. P.) the sloop Washington, captain Weston, who informs, that one Thomas Bradley and Brant, of New-York, and a captain ——, of Baltimore, were detected in passing counterfeit notes of the United States bank,

to a very large amount. They had paſſed off about 10,000 dollars before they were detected, and about 60,000 dollars more were found in their poſſeſſion, when taken up. This diſcovery was made by the houſe of Forbes and Co. who had taken one of theſe bills.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a letter dated

CORK, 2d mo. 27th, 1801.

"This city, the night before laſt, was alarmed with an apprehenſion, that a mob was forming in order to riſe, in conſequence of their ſuffering ſtate, for want of bread; about eleven o'clock many guards of ſoldiers, both foot and horſe, were paſſing under my window, marching in different directions, in order to put a ſtop to this awful ſcene which, however, took place next morning; and awful indeed it was to me, to behold the ſtreet darkened with poor miſerable looking creatures, marching through the town; their ſign as they marched, was a very ſmall poor looking loaf of bread, fixed on the end of a wooden ſtaff, and juſt above it a ſmall piece of barley bread, dreſſed in black, in token of their diſtreſs; they did not appear to have any weapons, not even clubs, but thus marched down to the houſe of the mayor of the city. An officer of the military ruſhed on juſt before them, and deſired the mayor to go out and ſpeak comfortably to them, in order to prevent miſchief, which he did, and promiſed them ſome ſteps ſhould be taken for their relief, when they quietly returned to their homes; but relief not coming according to their expectations, the ſtreet is again darkened with a mob, with the token, a reduce piece of bread on the ſtaff. The conſequence is dreaded, but not yet known, ſo I ſtop awhile.

"Three o'clock in the afternoon. Several guards of ſoldiers being called out, ſtopt and ſurrounded the mob, which was more formidable than yeſterday, and the general reaſoned with them, telling them efforts were on foot, for their relief, if they'd have a little patience; and then the troops were ordered to diſperſe them, which they ſubmitted to without any reſiſtance, and again returned to their homes."

From the (N. Y.) Mercantile Advertiser.

[We have ſeen the original of the following letter. It is in the hands of a very reſpectable member of the ſociety of Friends, and was communicated for publication in the Mercantile Advertiſer, as an evidence (amongſt many which might be produced) that our fellow creatures of the African race are not only ſuſceptible of the livelieſt gratitude, and capable of attaining to eminence in literature, and in every branch of ſcience: but that ſlavery, whilſt it enervates the body, paralyſes the faculties of the mind alſo, and reduces both to a ſtate of mutual degradation and debaſement.]

Philadelphia, January —, 1800.

SIR,

When the hand of ſorrow preſſes heavy on us, and the generality of mankind turn unpitying from our complaints, if one appears who feels for and commiſerates our ſituation, and endeavours all in his power to alleviate our condition, our boſoms ſwell with gratitude, and our tongues inſtinctively pronounce our thanks for the obligation.

We, therefore, Sir, Africans, and decendants of that unhappy race, reſpectively beg leave to thank you, for the philanthropic zeal with which you defended our cauſe when it was brought before a part of the general government, by which only we can expect to be relieved from our deplorable ſtate, intereſted ourſelves in the buſineſs, becauſe we knew not but ere long we might be reduced to ſlavery: it might have been ſaid that we viewed the ſubject through a perverted medium, if you, Sir, had not adopted and nobly ſupported thoſe ſentiments, which gave riſe to our petition. Though our faces are black, yet we are men; and though many amongſt us cannot write, becauſe our rulers have thought proper to keep us in ignorance, yet we all have the feelings and paſſions of men, and are as anxious to enjoy the birthright of the human race, as thoſe who from our ignorance draw an argument againſt our petition; when that petition has in view the diffuſion of knowledge amongſt the African race, by unfettering their thoughts, and giving full ſcope to the energy of their minds. While ſome, Sir, conſider us as much property as an houſe or a ſhip, and would ſeem to inſinuate, that it is as lawful to hew down the one as it is to diſmantle the other, you, Sir, more humane, conſider us as a part of the human race, and were we to go generally into the ſubject, would, ſay, that by principles of natural law our thraldom is unjuſt; judge what muſt be our feelings, to find ourſelves treated as a ſpecies of property, and levelled with the brute creation; and think how anxious we muſt be to raiſe ourſelves from this degrading ſtate.

Unprejudiced perſons, who read the documents in our poſſeſſion, will acknowledge that we are miſerable! Humane people will wiſh our ſituation alleviated! Juſt people will attempt the taſk! And powerful people ought to carry it into execution.

Several hundred thouſand of the human race were concerned in our petition; their thanks, their gratitude to you, they now expreſs; their prayers for you will mount to Heaven; for God knows they are wretched, and will hear their ſupplications!

A deep glow now envelopes us; but we derive ſome comfort from the thought that we are not quite deſtitute of friends; that there is one, who will uſe all his endeavours to free the ſlave from captivity; at leaſt render his ſtate more ſufferable, and preſerve the *free black* in the full enjoyment of his rights

This addreſs cannot increaſe the ſatisfaction you muſt derive, from your laudable exertions in the cauſe of ſuffering humanity, but it ſerves to ſhew the gratitude and reſpect of thoſe whoſe cauſe you eſpouſed.

G. JAMES FORTEN.

The honourable George Thatcher,
member of congress.

In conſequence of numerous applications for relief, the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts has paſſed an act, granting to each non-commiſſioned officer and private who enliſted in the American army as a part of that ſtate's quota, and ſerved till the termination of the war and were honourably diſcharged, or unto the widows or children of ſuch perſons as enliſted and ſerved as aforeſaid, and died in the ſervice—*two hundred acres* of the unappropriated lands of that commonwealth; or ſhould it be preferred, the ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns are authoriſed to pay to every applicant that anſwers the above deſcription, *twenty dollars*, to be drawn from the public treaſury, in lieu of the land before mentioned. This act is intended to anſwer the two-fold purpoſe of relieving the wants of that claſs of men whoſe meritorious ſervices during the revolutionary war entitled them to the eternal gratitude of their country; and to promote the ſettlement of lands hitherto vacant.

A letter from St. Thomas (encloſing a copy of the ſummons from the Britiſh commanders requiring the ſurrender of that iſland) was received by a gentleman in this city on Saturday laſt, from which we have been permitted to extract the following:

St. Thomas, 7th April, 1801.

"You will undoubtedly have been informed of the expedition ſent out from England under general Trigge and rear-admiral Duckworth, to capture the Daniſh and Swediſh iſlands. They took St. Bartholomews firſt, then St. Martins, this iſland, and St. Croix. I take the liberty of encloſing you a copy of the ſummons and ſurrender, &c. of this iſland—the ſame ſummons was ſent to St. Bartholomews and St. Croix; I have not ſeen the capitulation of the former, or of St. Martins, at which latter place there was ſome ſmall reſiſtance. The governor of St. Croix ſurrendered to the ſummons, without capitulating; of courſe the Daniſh and Dutch loans are ſequeſtered.

"A fleet of ſix ſail of the line has eſcaped out of Breſt waters; admiral Calder, with nine ſail and three frigates, followed after them, and arrived off this iſland laſt Thurſday—but never fell in with the French, they having ſailed immediately to leeward, fearing a fleet might have ſailed for the Cape.

"Four companies of the royals No. 1, command here, and two companies of blacks of the Martinico regiment. The 64th, of about 1100 men, are at St. Croix. There never were better troops—their conduct, as alſo that of the fleet, do honour and credit to his majeſty.

"The French conſul Michael is ſent to Guadaloupe; they gave him up all his papers, appertaining to the delegation, &c.

"Americans will be allowed in theſe iſlands to take off coffee, ſugars, for half proceeds of their cargoes—the reſt in caſh or dry goods. It is ſaid the forced trade will be carried on as before.

"No Spaniſh property has been touched, and the Spaniſh priſoners were all releaſed and ſent down to Porto-Rico. Meaſures will be taken to make this port a kind of free port, by endeavouring to cultivate a trade with the Spaniſh Main and Porto-Rico. A capitulation has been agreed upon at St. Croix, ſimilar to the one here. All Daniſh ſhips are given up to their owners, on ſecurity being entered into for their value in caſe of a declaration of war."

May 6.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, to a merchant in this city.

"The Engliſh ſloop of war Legere, of 24 guns, captain Clinton, was caſt away about 12 leagues from Carthagena—The captain and crew ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war.

"A Spaniſh privateer brought into Carthagena, the 25th February, an Engliſh brig from Jamaica to Cape-Francois. She had on board Mr. Ruſh, midſhipman, (ſon of Dr. Ruſh) and eight ſailors, belonging to the frigate Adams, who had brought into Jamaica an Engliſh veſſel, retaken from the French by the frigate, and were as paſſengers on board when brought into Carthagena."

Arrived yeſterday, the ſhip Martha in 34 days from Portſmouth, England. Her London papers are not later than thoſe brought by the Active and Sampſon, of courſe they do not furniſh us with any additional articles of news.

The Martha ſailed from Portſmouth, the 30th March.

A few days ago, on ſoundings, captain Martin ſpoke the brig Lark, Wicks, from Gonaives, out 12 days.

We have been politely favoured with the Norfolk Herald of the 2d inſtant, which contains the following

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The ſhip Wooddrop Sims, arrived here yeſterday from Rochelle, ſailed on the 28th of March, and the ſame evening was boarded by an Engliſh cutter, tender to the Doris frigate: at 4 o'clock next day was boarded by the Doris, who informed that they were waiting for the remainder of the French fleet from Breſt and l'Orient, that were to aſſemble at Rochefort, as was ſuppoſed, on ſome ſecret expedition. there had arrived at Rochefort, 10 days before their departure, an 84, a 74, and two frigates, from Breſt and l'Orient, and were in daily expectation of many more, as the fleet was intended to conſiſt of 25 ſail, moſt of which were to be line of battle ſhips.

On the 22d of March, all the private copper-bottomed ſhips and brigs in France, were put in requiſition, for the purpoſe of making tranſports of them, for the intended expedition againſt Portugal. Eighteen thouſand men were aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, and were to be increaſed to 30,000, to go from that place againſt Portugal. The Portugueſe ambaſſador paſſed through Bourdeaux on the ſecond of March, on his way to Paris; and on the 7th of March a general embargo through Spain was laid on all Portugueſe veſſels.

The queen of Spain died on the 26th February. Proviſions in France were remarkably plenty and cheap. Orders have been given to Britiſh ſhips not to moleſt the Pruſſian flag.

The above ſhip was detained 30 days on account of the ſuppoſed rejection of the treaty by the ſenate; nor was ſhe permitted to ſail until the news of its ratification reached France.

May 7.

A Norfolk paper of the 29th ult. ſays—"By an arrival at this port from the Weſt-Indies, we are informed that the iſland of St. Euſtatius was captured by the Britiſh about the 20th March."

The Madona Roſario arrived at New-York yeſterday from Meſſina in 120 days paſſage. The captain informs, that orders have been iſſued at Malaga for all veſſels from America to perform a quarantine of 40 days. That it was reported at Malaga that an action had taken place between an Engliſh and Daniſh frigate, which terminated in the capture of the Dane, who was carried into Gibraltar. That it was alſo reported that a French fleet of men of war had paſſed Malaga about the middle of February.—Malaga was crowded with Danes and Swedes, who reſorted thither to be out of the way of the Britiſh.

The above-mentioned captain alſo informs, that he left at Meſſina on the 6th of January, the ſhip Louiſa, Ramſdale, of Philadelphia. She had put in there on her way to the Levant, and was detained by order of the American conſul at Naples, without any reaſon being aſſigned for ſuch a meaſure. The brig Fox, of Boſton, on her way to the Levant, put into Meſſina, and was likewiſe detained by the American conſul.

The ſchooner Trial arrived at New-York from Point-Petre, and brings information of a French fleet being expected there to go againſt Martinique.

The ſchooner Betſey, at New-York, from Havanna. The captain informs, that an embargo was to be put on all veſſels in the Havanna the day after he ſailed, 14 days ago.

We underſtand, at the general meeting of the Friends, lately held in this city, a very melancholy account of the diſtreſſes of their brethren and others, in England, in conſequence of the great ſcarcity of the neceſſaries of life in that country, was laid before that body, which immediately took the ſubject into conſideration, and came to a reſolution to recommend the opening of ſubſcriptions in their different ſocieties for the benevolent purpoſes of affording relief to the unfortunate ſubjects of this diſtreſſing calamity. We further learn that the diſpoſition evinced by the individuals of this very reſpectable denomination of chriſtians, in furthering the laudable attempts of the meeting, propoſes an honourable iſſue to the praiſeworthy undertaking.

May 9.

A CHALLENGE.

Captain Clark, of the ſloop Betſey, arrived at New-York, in three days from Norfolk, informs, that the Britiſh frigate Boſton had arrived in Hampton Road, four days before he ſailed, and intended waiting for the French frigate Semillante, and that the captain of the Semillante received a challenge from the captain of the Boſton, to come out and meet him at ſea; to which the captain of the French ſhip replied, that, if he would aſſure him, on honour, no other Britiſh ſhip ſhould interfere, he would accept it. The Semillante was lying in Norfolk. It was generally ſuppoſed that a meeting would take place.

CHARLESTON, April 25.

Captain Hunter of the brig Friendſhip, who arrived here yeſterday, was at St. Thomas, when that place was taken by the Britiſh. Being in the offing, he was by ſignal ordered in; but took advantage of a heavy ſquall to effect his eſcape, and ran down the ſouth ſide of Porto-Rico. While paſſing through the Mona paſſage, he was brought to by a French frigate, treated politely, and without detention, permitted to proceed. At the ſame time diſcovered 7 ſail of the line, ſome of which were ninety guns. they appeared to ſtand for Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Arrived on Friday James Madiſon, ſecretary of ſtate.

We underſtand that in conſequence of the declenſion of captain Truxton to command the ſquadron fitting out in Hampton Roads, captain Dale has been appointed to that duty; and that captain Bainbridge has been appointed to ſupply the place of captain Prebble, who from indiſpoſition is unable to fill it.

The ſquadron is expected to ſail between the 10th and 15th inſtant.

It is with ſincere pleaſure that we inform the public, that on the 1ſt inſtant all the ſhares of ſtock for the erection of a bridge over the eaſtern branch of the Patowmack were ſubſcribed for. The company are authoriſed, if neceſſary, to call for 45,000 dollars.

This ſum will be fully adequate to the erection of a permanent bridge—whereby a conſtant intercourſe

will be insured between the city and a very fertile and extensive district of country.

LEGHORN BLOCKADED.

Extract of a letter from the consul of the United States at Genoa, dated 8th December, 1800.

I have just received a letter from Thomas Appleton, Esq; of Leghorn, by which he informs me, that on the 4th inst. the English commander sent him official information that the port was blockaded, and an order given to all neutral vessels to depart from the place in 8 days, or they could not be suffered to sail. He then sent a flag on board to obtain a prolongation of that term, but received for answer that he acted from superior orders, but that lord Keith is hourly expected in the roads with gen. Abercrombie and the fleet.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

Cantonment, Wilkinsonville,
14th March, 1801.

SIR,

It is my duty, (although but too well known to you) to report that yesterday evening, between the hours of four and five o'clock, a dreadful tornado visited our camp. It came in a S. W. direction, accompanied with a torrent of rain, taking along a skirt of the quarter-master's camp, and in an oblique on N. E. over our encampments, tearing trees up by the roots, and carrying all before it, destroying a great quantity of our camp, equipage and cloathing, which is not yet accurately ascertained—and, though painful to relate, by the falling of trees, has maimed and killed some of our fellow-soldiers, of which the following is a statement.

Total killed—One serjeant.

Total wounded—One captain, four lieutenants, two quarter-master serjeants, two serjeants, one corporal, one musician, and twenty-one privates.

One woman killed and several wounded.

Names of the officers wounded: captain Lukens, badly, lieutenants Webster, Layborne and Shiras, lieutenant Hooke's leg broke, and otherwise badly wounded.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) FERDINAND L. CLAIBORNE.

N. B. Several of the boats are destroyed, particularly the quarter-master-general's.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM SWANN, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1801.

WILLIAM MORRISS.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, he therefore requests all persons who have claims against said estate to bring them in, according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make payment, to

RICHARD JACOB, jun. administrator.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on Friday the 22d instant, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for CASH,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND formerly the property of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, now in the possession of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. known by the name of *Part Burgess Choice & Franklin's Enlargement*, 120 acres, *Part Burgess Choice, Middle Plantation, Covel's Folly* and *Mount Misery*, 362 acres, containing in the whole 482 acres, more or less; the above is taken as the property of NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Thos. and sold to satisfy a debt due Gassaway Watkins. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

May 5, 1801.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 19th of May next, at the office in the city of Annapolis, for CASH,

THE valuable and complete LAW LIBRARY of HENRY HALL, deceased, formerly the property of the late John Hall, Esq; together with a variety of well chosen books on other subjects. Young lawyers and others will find this a good opportunity to make a valuable addition to their libraries, as those books have been selected with taste and ability.

RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Executor
of Henry Hall.

P. S. A catalogue of the above books may be seen by applying to col. John Gassaway, of the city of Annapolis.

April 11, 1801. 3X

For SALE.

A LARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horse ditto, a wheat fan, chopping box, and a variety of other excellent farming utensils. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SMITH, Primrose-Hill,
near Annapolis.

THE subscriber takes an early opportunity to inform his friends that he intends to be a candidate for the office of sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours; he returns them his sincere thanks for the honourable support which he received at the last election, when he was fairly and honestly elected sheriff of the county, but failed to obtain the commission from an unexpected construction of a deed which he had executed for a part of his real estate; every cause of dispute on this ground will be removed in future, that the suffrages of his fellow-citizens may have their full effect. If chosen every care and attention will be paid to the duties of the office, which he trusts will be discharged with integrity, and in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

South river, May 4, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 17th day of March, 1801, a negro man by the name of SAM, as a runaway, who says he is free; he is about 25 years of age, a likely quick spoken fellow; his cloathing a sailor's jacket and trousers, old felt hat, and coarse shoes, no other cloathing. His master is requested to come and take him away, or he will be sold out for his prison fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

April 28, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 6th day of this instant, a negro woman called BETT, about 30 years of age; her wearing apparel is a blue shalloon petticoat and jacket, and no other worth relating; she says that she belongs to WILLIAM BASS, a man in Carolina. Her master is requested to come and take her away, and pay her fees, or she will be sold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

April 28, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February last, TOM BOWLIN, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is an old blue jacket and trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAFFET LAWFET, in the state of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the state of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away by the twentieth of May next, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other charges, agreeable to law.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

April, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY BATEMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

AMZI BATEMAN, Administrator.

May 5, 1801.

District of Maryland, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the tenth day of April, in the twenty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, Thomas Harris, junior, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"MODERN ENTRIES,

ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN COURTS OF JUSTICE,

BEING A

COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

APPROVED PRECEDENTS,

CONSISTING OF

CONVEYANCING, DECLARATIONS, ENTRIES, PLEAS, REPLICATIONS, &c. and WRITS.

WITH AN

INDEX

TO THE PRINCIPAL WORK, AND OF REFERENCE TO MOST OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN ENTRIES.

By THOMAS HARRIS, JUNIOR,

OF THE GENERAL COURT OFFICE, MARYLAND."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this tenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and one.

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk
District Court, Maryland.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, a small black MARE, about 13¾ hands high, four years old, with three white feet, and a blaze face, her gaits are a trot and gallop, and her back has been much injured by the saddle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

April 21, 1801. 3X

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JUDSON M. CLAGETT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 30th day of March, eighteen hundred and one.

NATHANIEL CLAGETT, Administrator
of JUDSON M. CLAGETT.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr. Shaaff formerly lived,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours for the time he has been in business, and hopes those who have tried his work will continue their custom, they may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction; he carries on the business for both ladies and gentlemen, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and will endeavour to get the best materials. 3X

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Doctor ROBERT POTTINGER, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise she will be reduced to the necessity of instituting suits against delinquents, without respect to persons.

MARY POTTINGER.

Prince-George's county, April 26, 1801. 3X

By virtue of a *fieri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next,

ALL that tract or parcel of Land called HOPKINS'S FORBEARANCE, GREAT PINEY NECK, LITTLE ditto, ADDITION to HOWARD'S PLAINS, FOREHEAD NECK, BRUSHY ditto, HOPKINS'S CHANCE, and DEEP CREEK NECK, containing 500 acres, more or less. The above is taken as the property of PHILIP H. WATTS and GEORGE WATTS, to satisfy a debt due James Disney.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801. 5X

Mrs. E. BROOKES

HAS removed from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, and has taken that large and commodious house formerly occupied by captain S. Godman, and lately by Mr. Addison—She will take boarders by the day, week, or year, at the usual rates.

April 27, 1801. 3X

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.

P. S. I have for sale 50 hogsheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price. T. T.

March 20, 1801. 6

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with streight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland. P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800. 21

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS CORNELIUS HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 27th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of March, 1801.

BRICE HOWARD,
JOHN ROWAN.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

MRS. ABUTH, Annapolis.
Nicholas Brice, Nathaniel Burwell, Richard Boman, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, Elizabeth Claude, Wm. Cample, phyſician, William N. Conner, care of Thos. M'Nier, Robert Cunel, Annapolis; Eliza Caulk, South river; John Chew, Weſt river.

Mrs. Delozier, care of Saml. H. Howard, Thomas Davis, John Devanne, Annapolis; Thomas Dorſey, I. & Thomas Dorſey, Indian Landing.

Margaret Fowler, William Foxcroft, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (4), Joſhua Geer, Thomas M. Goldſborough, Mr. Green, Samuel Godman, Geo. Carr Grundy, Annapolis; James H. Giſt, Kent-Iſland.

Nicholas Harwood, Thomas Harris, John Hurſt, Annapolis; Philip Hammon, near Herring creek church; Samuel Harriſon, jun. (2), Herring Bay.

E. Joice, Annapolis.

Benjamin Lane, Strawberry-Hill; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.

Able Marple (3), Sarah Mullane, William Munrow, care of John Munrow, Annapolis.

Thomas Norman (2), Weſt river.

Richard Owen (2), Annapolis.

Edward Pigott, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Jeſſe Ray, James Read or Beal Howard, Annapolis.

Rezin Spurrier, near Annapolis; Charles Stewart, South river; Caleb Sappington, Anne-Arundel county.

Friſby Tilghman, Annapolis; Edward Timmons, near Annapolis.

Joſeph Watkins, care of Wm. Alexander, James Weſt, Annapolis; John Wellham, Magothy river; Walter T. Worthington, Caleb Warfield, Charles White, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 12

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale. 11

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,
In two volumes,
Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to thoſe indebted to him, and earneſtly ſolicits payment of their reſpective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and aſſures them, that nothing leſs than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indiſpenſable obligation he is under of paying his juſt debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Paſſed November Seſſion, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſſumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S
Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crea, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,
And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.* 37

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.